

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885.

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Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

VOL. XLII. No. 6935.

號九十月十年五十八百八千一英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Cannon's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Watling Street, E.C. 4. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREU PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. H. HINZELER & Co., Manila. F. A. DE CRUZ, Sison, Negros, Cebu, Zamboanga, Hongkong, and other ports. SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KATLY & WATSON, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and other ports.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$500,000
OF DIVIDENDS.....\$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES.....\$7,500,000
FACILITIES.....

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Deputy Chairman—A. M. SASSOON.
O. D. BORTOLINI, Esq.
H. L. DARTMOUTH, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
T. JACKSON, Esq.
HONGKONG, August 24, 1885. 1449

NOTICE.

ON CARRIAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1449

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.
1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
2.—Savings less than \$1.00 or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositors may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 754

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
PAID-UP.....\$500,000
REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, THE ARCADE, LONDON.
BRANCHES:
In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.
THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, July 4, 1885. 1128

WILLIAM DOLAN, RAIL-MAKER & MACHINERY, 22, PRATA STREET.
COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANYAS, MANILA ROPS, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, COOK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, May 1, 1885. 200

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED myself as GENERAL BROKER and COMMISSION AGENT, specially of Chinese Goods from Canton.
F. X. DE CRUZ,
No. 3, Standen Street.
Hongkong, October 1, 1885. 1722

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DUKE MONRO is authorized to SIGN our Firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
Swatow, 22nd September, 1885. 1666

Intimations.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned, at or before Five O'CLOCK P.M. of MONDAY, the 26th October, for the CONSTRUCTION of Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the PEAK TRAMWAY, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen on application to J. F. BOULTON, O.E.S., here, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., from whom Copies of Specifications, Schedules of Quantities, and Forms of Tenders may be obtained.
Tenders should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGERS, and marked 'Tender for Peak Tramway.'
The lowest or any Tender may not be accepted.
MACKENZIE, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, October 13, 1885. 1785

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will be held at the CITY HALL, at 4.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant.
By Order,
J. GRANT, For Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 13, 1885. 1788

DEBTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.
MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist.
(Formerly Articled Apprentice and Lateral Assistant to Dr. ROGERS.)
The urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS, No. 2, DUNDRELL STREET.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Discount to missionaries and families.
2, DUNDRELL STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 69

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1884.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Shares for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS reserved for Shareholders may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, will be supplied by the Company, and no Claims of Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, September 1, 1885. 1592

GRIFFITH'S NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG.

NOW READY.
1, DUNDRELL STREET.
GRIFFITH & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF THE LONDON BRATED WATER, 1, DUNDRELL STREET, Continue to Supply:
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERBREAD, BAKING POWDER, &c., &c., &c.
At the same Moderate Charges.
Hongkong, June 9, 1885. 907

THE HARBOR HAND GRENADE.

THE Undersigned, having just arrived, is prepared to fill all Orders for the above Grenades. It is the Cheapest, Simplest, and Best Known FIRE EXTINGUISHER IN THE WORLD, having been used in England and America, with the greatest success, for the past year, and having extinguished over 300 Actual Fires, thereby saving millions of dollars worth of property.
These GRENADES are sold at \$10.00 per case of one dozen each, and no Grenades sold less than dozen Lots.
N.B.—The 'Star' Grenade Co. have no connection with any other Fire Grenade Companies.
Send all Orders to
E. CLARK, Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, September 23, 1885. 1869

Business Notices.

AUTUMN 1885.

200 CARPETS!
500 PAIRS OF CURTAINS!
100 BEDSTEADS!

TO SELECT FROM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they have just received their New Stock of CARPETS and FURNISHING GOODS in this Season's Designs, comprising—
'BRUSSELS CARPETS' in Art Colourings with Borders and Rugs to match.
'CHILDREN'S CARPETS' in Art Colourings with Borders and Rugs to match.
'KENSINGTON CARPETS' Seamless, Bordered, Fringed and Reversible. These Carpets, the most artistic production of the English Loom, are woven in one piece without seam, may be used on either side, can be had in a variety of patterns and sizes, and are inexpensive and durable. An splendid collection of Persian Indian and Persian Rugs, a large assortment of Koolah and Sainde Rugs, Daghestan and Yander Rugs in Oriental designs, an immense variety of Axminster and Velvet Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin Rugs, and Mats in all Colourings.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS in White and Ecru, from \$2.00 per pair.
MADRAS MUSLIN CURTAINS, beautifully coloured in art designs.
APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
A large assortment of TAPESTRIES in Silk and Wool for Curtains and Covering Furniture.
Our usual Stock of BEDSTEADS has been supplemented by a variety of New Patterns in Brass and Iron, from \$10 each.
CHILDREN'S COTS in great variety.
'EXCELSIOR' and Woven Wire Spring MATTRESSES in all sizes; Folding BEDS and Hammock COBS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, October 1, 1885. 1716

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

Scotch Tweed Suit, \$15.00.
Over 100 patterns of Stylish Tweeds of Excepcionally Good value to select from.
While advertising our 'Specialties' we also wish to draw the attention of our Customers to our, now, complete Stock of TWEED SUITINGS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS, SERGES, FLANNELS, &c. A large and choice selection of the newest FABRICS of English, Scotch and Continental Manufacture, from medium to the very finest qualities.
Hongkong, October 1, 1885. 1771

W. POWELL & Co.

ARE NOW MAKING THEIR FIRST SPECIAL SHOW OF AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

Our first deliveries of JACKETS, MANTELS, DOLMANS and CLOAKS, FUR TRIMMINGS, all kinds, FURS and BEAVER HATS, Children's and Infant's HATS, FLOUNCES, FEATHERS, and LACES, OPERA CLOAKS and WOOL SHAWLS, CASHMERE and MERINO HOSES, WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, SATIN and FANCY EVENING SHOES, Boys', Girls' and Infant's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c.
A very large Assortment of Autumn and Winter DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles, in every colour.
W. POWELL & Co., MILBURNY AND DRESSMAKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, October 14, 1885. 1781

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTEL is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall. The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.
Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.
Hongkong, September 10, 1885. 1912

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG & MADAO GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING required, under the Companies' Ordinance 1877, Section 38, will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, on SATURDAY, 24th Instant, at 11.30 O'CLOCK a.m.
RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, October 14, 1885. 1789

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary General MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, SHANGHAI, on MONDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2.30 p.m., for presentation of the Half-Yearly Report and Accounts to the 30th June last.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
ALEX. ROSS, Secretary.
Shanghai, 9th October, 1885. 1784

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1884.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the PROPORTION of PROFIT for that year to be paid as BONUS to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims of Alterations will be allowed.
By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1, 1885. 1714

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the Productions of the 'CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED,' can henceforward be obtained by REMITTANCE FOR CASH at No. 3, PRATA STREET, at the same prices as at the REFINERY; or Retail Orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applications forwarding their Monthly Requirements in writing direct to the REFINERY at East Point.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, July 27, 1885. 1202

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been nominated by Special Appointment COMMERICAL AGENTS for the FOREIGN BUSINESS of the EXCELLENCE of the VICE-ROY OF CHINA.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1885. 1373

FIRE NOTICE.

OWING to the rain and bad weather, the Exhibition of the 'Star' Hand Grenade is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED until further notice. The Agent therefore claims the fullest indulgence of the public.
E. CLARK, Agent, Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, October 8, 1885. 1768

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of SIR HARRY SMITH PARKES, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, lately Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any Claims or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of the said SIR HARRY SMITH PARKES, who died in Peking, in the Empire of China, on the 22nd day of March, 1885, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in the Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, one of the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in writing to the Undersigned, on or before the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1885, the full Particulars of their Claims or Demands. And Notice is hereby given that as the said Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, one of the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in writing to the Undersigned, on or before the 31st day of OCTOBER, 1885, the full Particulars of their Claims or Demands. 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ceeding yamsting, especially the former. Mr. Tyrrell's topical song created quite a furore. All the latest local topics were treated in a clever and witty manner. Messrs Farley and Reid sang and acted their parts well. Tomorrow evening, the Company will appear in *La Perle*.

We (*N.C.D. News*) are sorry to hear of the deaths, from cholera, of the Rev. John Butler of the American Presbyterian Mission at Ningpo, and of his eldest son. Mr. Butler with his family and four other families of missionaries were on their way in boats from Chinkiang to Soochow. They all left Chinkiang together on Saturday night (the 10th instant) and got between one and two miles from the city when they anchored so as not to travel on Sunday. Divine service was held, and while it was being conducted, Mr. Butler's son was taken ill and had to be carried out of the meeting, though no one at the time thought the illness was serious. Later on, finding that it was, Miss Dr. Hoag of Chinkiang was sent for, into the child died at 3 a.m. on Monday. Previous to this, Mr. Butler fell sick, so the Rev. Dr. Farthing, who was one of the party, went into Chinkiang and obtained the assistance of Dr. White, who pronounced the case hopeless. Dr. Farthing then went to obtain a coffin for Mr. Butler's son, and when he returned, he found that the father had died at noon. After the funeral, both coffins being deposited in one grave, some of the missionaries returned to Shanghai by the *Kiangyong* on the 13th instant, while others continued their journey to Soochow. Mr. Butler came out to Ningpo in 1868. He was a contributor to this paper, and recently wrote the descriptive notes on *Ta Lan Shan*.

The departure of the Royal Inniskilling from Singapore, a regiment well known in Hongkong, owing to it having been stationed here formerly, is thus chronicled by the *Strait Times* of the 12th instant:—The 27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers left Tainan Barracks for Tanjong Pagar wharf to embark on board the troopship *Thetys* at 6 o'clock this morning, and the remains of three Companies of the '3rd Buffs', which did not land for want of accommodation, marched into Barracks at the same time. The Band of the '3rd Buffs' escorted the Inniskillings as far as Grange Road; halted on one side of the Road, and struck up 'Auld Lang Syne' while the departing Regiment marched past amidst deafening cheers raised by their own men and which were returned by the new comers. The *Thetys* will leave this early to-morrow for Mauritius and the Cape, and before finally parting with the 27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, it may not out of place here to say that the Regiment, during their four years stay amongst us has certainly earned a name for itself for the good behaviour and orderly conduct of their men, who carry with them the best wishes of many friends whom they have made here. To the above, we may add the words of Major General Cameron, when addressing the officers and men after the inspection the other day, who said that he was not one to give praise where praise was not due. A steady Regiment on parade than the one before him he had seldom seen, and wherever they go, should they be called in action the gallant Inniskillings will no doubt distinguish themselves as they have always done, &c., &c. We wish them a pleasant passage, and a safe arrival at their destination.

The French transport *La Dives* left Shanghai on the afternoon of the 14th instant for Saigon.

Among the passengers on the *Gleyrhin*, from Foochow, were four Chinese *Ingeneers* who were to go to Europe to superintend the construction of the new iron-roads for the Imperial Navy.

Attending to the *Java Bode's* Aboen correspondent, the public prosecutor in the *Canton* case demanded a fine of 30,000 guldens. The supercargo has appealed against the sentence imposing a fine of 20,000 guldens, to the Court of Justice at Padang.

The *N.C. Daily News* notices in the Home papers the announcement of the death of Mr. Sydney Laycock. He was Secretary of Legation in Japan in 1865 and was transferred to the Hague in 1868. In 1881 he was appointed Minister Resident in Serbia. He died from the effects of a sunstroke received in Belgrade.

A fire which broke out in Shanghai city on Sunday night, the 11th instant, burst forth at 5 a.m. on the 12th instant and one hundred and twenty houses were destroyed. It was caused by the bursting of a lamp, at least so the natives say, but it is always the same story, always knowing that some mischief. As the tide was low, very little water was to be had when the fire broke out.

There was a brutal outrage in a village near Pagoda Anchorage on Wednesday evening, the 7th instant. A man, his wife and a daughter had lately returned here with their savings and opened a shop. On Wednesday night three or four Hunan soldiers got the door open, and tried to carry off the girl, presumably as a means of squeezing out a few dollars by way of ransom. She made a noise and then one of them killed her with a knife. The father and mother, who had come to the rescue of the child, were next attacked and severely injured. They were not expected to recover. The authorities promptly secured two of the ruffians and are searching for the others. —*Foochow Echo*.

An Imperial Decree was published on the 18th instant in Peking: commanding the establishment of a seventh Board—the Hai Pu, or Board of Admiralty. His Imperial Highness Prince Ch'un is appointed Pro-

sident; Prince Ch'ing (the Boileu Yi Kiang) President of the Young-Li Yamen; and Li Hung-chang, Vice-Presidents. Shan Ch'ing and the Marquis Tsing, Assistant Presidents. The drilling of recruits is to be commenced immediately at Tientsin under the direction of the Viceroy, and will be extended year by year throughout the Eighteen provinces. —*N.C.D. News*.

The Registrar-General's returns of births and deaths in the Colony of Hongkong for the third quarter of 1885 are published in the *Government Gazette*. There were 60 births amongst the British and foreign community and 314 amongst the Chinese. The deaths amongst the British community, 71 in number, were thus distributed:—British and foreign, 22; Portuguese, 16; Indian, &c., 14; non-residents, 18; unknown, 1. There were 1,711 deaths amongst the Chinese. The annual death rate, per 1,000, for the quarter was:—Whole population, 44.43; British and foreign community, 29.24; ditto deducting non-residents, 25.19; Chinese, 45.41.

On the 5th instant at about 11 a.m. the British steamer *Port Jackson* was in lat. 27.1 N. and long. 128.10 E. when those on board saw a vessel off Yonishima, one of the islands of the Liu-chiu group. The craft was standing upright and appeared to be a cargo ship which had stranded. Only the fore and main lowermasts apparently were standing. There were lots of junk alongside, but the white sails of what appeared to be foreign boats were also seen. The position of the wreck was on the same day was 2.5 distant 7 miles. There is only a very slight possibility that this vessel is the *Cassimer*, which became a wreck on the 13th September some 200 miles from Tancosima, though it is the vessel must have drifted considerably. The U.S.S. *Cassimer* left Kobe on the 30th September to look for the *Cassimer* which was on a voyage from Philadelphia to Kobe. Steps ought to be taken to ascertain whether the stranded vessel really is the *Cassimer*. It would not take a man-of-war long to run out to the Liu-chiu Islands for this purpose. —*N.C.D. News*.

The Australian Government seems to be in even in a worse position, financially, than the Government of Hongkong. From a *Batavian paper* we learn that among other reductions of official expenditure in prospect is the pardoning of forty incurable beri beri patients among the convicts, from their having already cost the Government about 30,500 guldens. The convicts whose sentences are thus remitted will be left to their fate to perish from disease, misery, and want, at least there seems no prospect of anything being done to alleviate their lot. In Achene, beri beri is so fearfully prevalent that, by last advice, about twenty patients often die in the day, 250 to 300 persons are struck by it are invalided monthly to Padang. Within this year, in Achene, no less than three medical officers have been seized with beri beri, which is not only waiting away the army of occupation but also threatens to make it impossible for Europeans to stand guard over the life of 200 Europeans about 17 had to be sent to hospital in consequence.

AUDACIOUS PIRACY AND MURDER ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

For many years past, there has been such an entire absence of piratical attacks on foreign vessels, either steamers or sailing vessels, that foreign Merchants in Hongkong and China and foreign ship-owners have fondly assured themselves that the days of piracy on foreign craft, such as common in the China Seas, especially in the Southern latitudes, were completely over. This pleasant belief has, however, been rudely shattered by the terrible tragedy which was enacted on board the British steamer *Greyhound* on Saturday last. It is many years now since anything of the same nature occurred, but the tactics employed by the daring men who committed the piracy on Saturday are exactly similar to those employed by the men who attacked the *Canton* river steamer *Spark* in 1874. The story of the attack in the *Greyhound* is as follows:—

The British steamer *Greyhound*, of London, 227 tons register, left here on Saturday morning (the 17th instant) at daylight, for Hoibow, with a general cargo and about 120 Chinese passengers and 30 of a crew on board. The steamer was under the command of Captain C. W. Syder, formerly chief officer of the British steamer *De Bey*; and was officered as follows:—George Sherville, first officer; C. F. Jacobson, second officer; William Bennett, chief engineer; and George H. da Silva, second engineer; the rest of the sailors and firemen being Chinese. All went well with the vessel until she had arrived just off the island of Kailap (or Tai Lou), about 30 miles S.W. from the Ladrone Islands and about 70 miles from Hongkong, the historical hunting ground of the Kwantung pirates. It was then about noon, and those members of the Chinese crew who were not actually at work, were engaged on the mid-day meal on the fore-castle. The weather was somewhat rough, and the rest of the passengers were down on the 'tween decks, most of them more or less actually affected by *mal de mer*, and a number of men who afterwards turned out to be pirates, feigning to be so. The Captain and the Chief Officer were on the Bridge, amidships; the Second Officer and the Chief Engineer were at the after part of the ship, on the starboard side and the Second Engineer was down below in the engine room. While the crew were in the respective positions described, some of the passengers, on the pretext that they were sick, came on to the main deck from the main hatch, and no sooner was a number on deck than they came out in their true colours as pirates, and commenced firing at the chief engineer and second officer. The latter were, of course, taken entirely by surprise, and rushed towards the saloon, amidships, where their cabins and the armory were. As they ran forward, they were fired at by several of

men, and the second officer received no less than seven bullet wounds; the chief engineer two before he reached the fore-hold, where they took refuge. Immediately the first shot was fired the Captain looked round, and shouted to the man who had fired it; but at once he and the first officer seeing other men aim at them with their revolvers, realised what was going on, and while the Captain made to get to the chart room, on the bridge, where his revolver was, the Chief officer ran down the starboard steps leading to the main deck, thence down the saloon steps into his cabin below, in order to get his revolver. Here Sherville closed himself, so as to get his revolver loaded. The Captain, less fortunate, was at once confronted by three or four of the ruffians who had reached the bridge by the port steps leading from the main deck and before he could reach the chart room (also on the port side) his assailants had poured a regular volley into him with their revolvers (some of them had two). The Captain, as might have been expected, offered a strenuous resistance before he was overpowered, but unarmed as he was, it was impossible for him to contend with the odds against him. We have not been able to find anyone who saw the whole encounter between the Captain and his murderers, but one of the crew saw the Captain pinned against the chart-house by one of the pirates, while another drove a long knife into his breast. They then lifted him up and threw him overboard, and fired at him even after he was in the water.

Meanwhile other members of the buccannery party were engaged in overhauling the other members of the crew and the rest of the passengers. The second engineer, hearing the shooting going on, came up on deck to see what was the matter. No sooner had he done so than he received by no means pleasant and pressing attentions from several of the desperadoes, who fired seven or eight shots at him, but luckily failed to hit him. He also made a dart for his room, which he supposed in gaining without injury. Here he looked himself in, but on the pirates politely informing him that if he did not come out they would kill him, and that if he did and looked after the engines, they would not, he thought the wiser plan was to let his arbitrary masters have their own way. He then came out of his room, and was ordered down into the engine room, being accompanied by one of the pirates, a tall, muscular man who compelled the trembling lad to obey his orders at the muzzle of a revolver. At the top of the engine-room stairs stood another guardian, also armed with a revolver. The pursuer (Ohsung San Yu), a fluent speaker of English, was also visited by one of the murderous gang, who quietly asked him to step out of his room. At first, the pursuer seemed disinclined to comply, but a bullet passing dangerously close to his body, he obeyed with some alacrity. Outside his attendant saluted him in the same agreeable manner four times, but, strange to say, not one of the shots took effect on the object. Seeing what was wanted of him, the pursuer slipped a valuable jade-stone bangle off his arm, and handed it over to his dangerous attendant, and also promised him all his money. This seemed to satisfy the pirate, and firing ceased so far as the pursuer was concerned. He and the passengers were, however, advised to retire as quietly and as quickly as possible to the 'tween decks, over which the pirate leader had planted sentries.

In the meantime, those of the crew forward who were not required on duty, were also requested to retire, and the leaders, through some of the 'boys' who had crept themselves in the cabin, informed the chief officer, who was still closeted in his own room, that if he consented not to hurt them, and gave up the keys of the treasure chest, they would not hurt him. Thinking prudence the better part of valour, the chief officer accepted these terms, and gave up the keys. He was then ordered into the fore-hold. He was afterwards ordered into the 'tween decks, where the second officer and chief engineer were also removed. There they all batted down, along with the bona fide passengers, and left to ruminate over their unhappy fate.

The pirates were now in full and undisputed possession of the ship. Two men with revolvers kept the bridge, and compelled the regular quartermasters to turn the ship about and steer in the direction of Hongkong. With the greatest nonchalance they now then scanned the horizon with the Captain's binoculars, and once when they saw a passing steamer and some junk they ordered the *Greyhound* to be steered away from them. Sometimes also, although they did not seem to understand the use of the 'telegraph', they would order the engines to be stopped, to go half-speed and so on, apparently for show and amusement.

While these two were thus employed on the Bridge, the other members of the band, which is estimated to have numbered between 30 and 40, were ransacking the Captain and officers' cabins; the saloon, and chart-room, taking everything which was of value and easily portable. Money and jewellery were the most favoured articles. These drawers which were locked were picked open; the treasure (amounting to \$2000) was carried off, and they had also the audacity to take away the watches, bangles and earrings from the passengers, and even rifle them. Among the articles taken were a telescope (the stand was left

behind), bought only a few days before from Messrs Camp & Co. for \$90; five gold watches, three silver watches, four gold chains, four gold rings belonging to the officers, a gold safe ring, some studs, six breach-loading rifles from the ship's arm-rack, two or three revolvers, two anchor lights, a telescope from the ship, several leather travelling bags, and a quantity of mandarin silk clothes, meant for presents, about 800 pieces of Chinese clothing, and some valuable Chinese medicines. One of the gold watches was encased and set in pearl. The only cargo taken was a box of opium. Altogether the property and money taken is valued at \$10,000, a pretty fair haul for a band of Chinese pirates.

All these articles were collected together for transhipment, and about dusk, when the steamer had by this time made her way back to within 40 miles of Hongkong, and was quite near Man-an, one of the Ladrone, three junks came alongside in answer to the pirates' signals. The plunder was then transferred to the junks.

During the time the booty was being transferred, some of the leading spirits, after having ordered the engine to be stopped, went down into the engine room, ordered all the steam to be blown off, compelled the firemen to draw the fire, and then removed some of the most necessary parts of the engine, rendering the ship utterly helpless. Among other things they took away the lever of the feed pump, and a number of the brasses, and threw them overboard. They also stole in all the four boats, so that no one could leave the ship.

To complete their devilish work one of them proposed that they should set fire to the ship. Another more merciful, apparently, suggested that as they had got a good deal of plunder and the ship was helpless, they should give the many unfortunate people a chance of being picked up by some passing steamer. Happily but most unexpectedly the better counsels prevailed, and no one, so far, has lost their life by this most audacious and desperate attack. It was noticeable that the pirates took care not to call each other by their proper names, but made use of a vulgar term when addressing each other. Nearly all could speak a little English, and one of the men, who was apparently a leader, spoke English, Portuguese and Chinese.

Two of the pirates, injured the previous shooting, were taken off by their comrades. All three junks were two masted, and resembled strongly the ordinary type of salt smugglers. The two with most booty on board left first, and then the junk remaining, the most heavily armed of the three, followed. Before it did so, its occupants coolly informed those on the steamer that if they saw any signs of smoke from the funnel, they would immediately return, and fire in to her. This threat, however, did not deter the second engineer, and those under him from at once starting to provide substitutes for the missing parts of the engine and to lighten the fires. A wooden lever for the feed pump was manufactured within an hour from the time the pirates left, about half past eight in the evening, and this was very cleverly rigged up by means of lead and wire ropes and iron bolts, to the engine. We understand that this substitute was provided, under the directions of the chief engineer. To whom, however, we give full credit for the very clever and effective manner in which the essential substitutes were provided.

When the chief officer was released, the *Greyhound* was about four miles W. by N. of the Ladrone, and he could see the three junks standing on the starboard tack, as if they were bound for Macao. Steam was got up about half-past twelve, and the steamer moved ahead again for Hongkong at ten minutes to one, and arrived here about 9 a.m. yesterday. On their arrival the Admiralty and the Police were at once communicated with, and as soon as might be, the injured men were removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where they are now doing well. About six o'clock in the evening the British gunboat *Midge*, with a Chinese detective and interpreter and the two quartermasters who were on duty on the *Greyhound* while the pirates were in charge on board, went off in search of the pirates. Her movements are uncertain.

The murder of Capt. Syder is indeed pitiful. He was a young man, having been born in London in 1854, and was about to be married; his bride being expected to arrive here on the 6th of next month. A pathetic incident told in connection with his death. His little black dog, on seeing its master attacked, made a vicious onslaught on its master's murderers, one of whom fired at and hit it three times. All three shots seemed to have grazed off the faithful animal's back.

From the above recital, it can easily be seen that the officers, crew and passengers of the *Greyhound* have had an experience which few people would envy. For over eight hours, they were completely overhauled by and at the mercy of a band of determined and reckless scoundrels, and it can easily be imagined that, as one of the crew expressed it, the eight hours' looked like a week.

A man has been arrested in Macao who is believed to have been concerned in the affair, with some of the stolen property on him. Mr. W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police, and some of the passengers, went across to Macao in connection with the case this afternoon.

THE VEGETABLE SUPPLY OF HONGKONG.

The following correspondence is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:

ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, HONGKONG, TO H.B.M. CONSUL, CANTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th October, 1885. Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Governor, to inform you that no vegetables have arrived in this Colony from Canton for several days, in consequence, as is alleged, of the imposition of a 'tax' on them by the Chinese Authorities.

His Excellency will be obliged by your making an early representation on the subject to the Viceroy. As a daily supply of from 40 to 50 tons of vegetables is required here, the present stoppage is a matter of very serious consequence to the Colony.

You will be good enough to refer to the correspondence noted in the margin, you will see that, on a former occasion, when a representation was made on a similar subject to the Chinese Authorities, the Superintendent of Customs expressly exempted vegetables from the category of exports properly dutiable by law.

Sir George Bowen is therefore of opinion that all that is necessary on the present occasion is the mention of the matter by you to the Viceroy, and His Excellency is confident that your good offices will speedily secure a return to the hitherto unrestricted importation of this important article of food.

I have, &c., FREDERICK STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary, C. T. Gardner, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Canton.

H.B.M. CONSUL, CANTON, TO ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, HONGKONG.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 14th October, 1885.

Sir,—In reply to your No. 1484 of 10th inst., I have the honour to state for the information of His Excellency Sir George Bowen, that I today called on His Excellency Hui, the Superintendent of Customs of this province.

His Excellency was good enough to inform me that the duty on vegetables has been imposed, not to raise a revenue, but to prevent smuggling, many half-chests of tea having lately been smuggled to Hongkong in vegetable baskets; he promised to order that in future all vegetables and fresh fruit that have hitherto been allowed to go to Hongkong free of duty shall be allowed to do so in future, and His Excellency was kind enough to promise that he would see to the matter this very afternoon.—I have, &c., C. T. GARDNER, Acting Colonial Secretary, C. T. Gardner, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Canton.

SUPREME COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.

The case of Kwok Yin Shu, bankrupt, was further adjourned for a week for the purpose of allowing an opportunity for a settlement to be arrived at.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour E. J. Acland, Puisne Judge.)

Monday, October 19.

JOHN LEBURY v. JOHN WATSON KENNEDY, \$1,000.

Mr. Deacon, of Messrs Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Holmes represented the defendant.

Plaintiff's a guarantor in the employment of the defendant and General Steamship Co., and defendant is the proprietor of the Horse Repository in Garden Road, lively stable keeper, and the claim was for the sum of \$1,000 as damages for injuries sustained through the defendant's bull by the negligence of the defendant.

His Honour made a statement to the effect that since Saturday last an important point in the case had occurred to him, and that was, as to whether the evidence showed that the defendant had any knowledge as to the vicious character of other horses belonging to him, and His Honour proceeded to read some extracts as to the law on this point.

Mr. Deacon contended that the evidence brought forward showed a knowledge by defendant of the vicious character of the animal.

Holmes submitted that no proof whatever had been shown of defendant's knowledge of any such dangerous or vicious character in the bull, and was prepared to call further evidence to prove the harmless nature of the animal in question. He would be a small boy, a third other boys, of playing on the Parade ground amongst the cattle, and also Mr. Kennedy's boy who was employed to tend the cattle.

James LaForty, a youngster who said he was going on to 32 years of age, was called in by the defendant to the effect of an oath that he was bound to tell the truth and would be liable to be punished if he did not. He was then sworn and deposed as follows:—He knew Mr. Kennedy and knew he had a number of cows and a bull. He had seen the bull on the Parade Ground every day. He sometimes passed them on the road on his way home. He often went on to the Parade Ground to play with other boys; sometimes there would be four or five of them. He and the other boys had played on the Parade Ground when the cow and bull were there. They often ran amongst them and were not afraid of the bull. It had never attempted to touch any of them. They had sometimes touched the bull on the back when it was lying down, but it did not get up or go on at them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Deacon.—This bull was always the same one, a brown bull, he did not know if Mr. Kennedy had another.

Chu Afuk deposed that he was employed attending to Mr. Kennedy's cattle. There were between ten and twenty cows which were milked. There was one bull. It was of a blackish yellow colour; not very black. He knew the bull well as he saw it every day with the cows. Milking times were at daylight and between 2 and 3. The cows were driven between the cows. He sometimes fed the bull himself, and sometimes his mates did. He had often been close to the bull so that it could have bit him if it liked. It was always loose in the yard

when the cows were there. The mistress and the children were often about the yard when the bull was there. He had never seen the bull run at any one. Mr. Kennedy had only the one grown-up bull.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Kennedy had two bulls before, but one died this year, and one that died was a whitish, greyish, one. He knew Mr. Bates, who was once in Mr. Kennedy's employ. He had never heard that Mr. Bates had been hurt by one of the bulls. He had not heard that Dr. Young had been called in about an injury done to Mr. Bates by one of the bulls. Dr. Young further questioned witness did remember hearing of something of the kind about a year ago. The other bull, the one now alive, was yellow and black; it had never, so far as he knew, had a ring through its nose. This bull had never been anyone's injury. He had never heard of his running at some soldiers.

Mr. Holmes then addressed the Court for the defence, drawing notice to the fact that the only direct evidence was that contained in the statement of the plaintiff, which was on most points in conflict with that of the other witnesses and was in itself so improbable that he could not consider it worthy of credence, and he could only conclude that the plaintiff had actually been touched by the bull at all.

His Honour, after having been told by the plaintiff's witnesses that the bull was not really able at the time to remember the actual circumstances. The statement attributed to the defendant concerning the bull was distinctly denied by Dr. Young and Mrs. Kennedy, who were present at the time. If His Honour believed the plaintiff's statements, he must disbelieve those of the plaintiff, Mr. David Kennedy, Mrs. Deacon, and Dr. Young.

Mr. Deacon, in addressing the Court for the plaintiff first considered the disputed points in which his friends' evidence conflicted with the statements of the defendant. He then touched upon the allegation of drunkenness on the part of the plaintiff, drawing from His Honour the remark that he thought that Dr. Young had gone mad.

His Honour, on this point, said that he was far from this point, and he was not at all convinced that if His Honour believed the evidence on the points of the warning given to plaintiff by Mr. David Kennedy, to 'look out for the bull' and Mr. John Kennedy's remark that he reached the horse that he thought it was that of the vicious nature of the animal. Mr. Deacon then quoted numerous cases from the authorities upon the subject of injuries inflicted by bulls, dogs, monkeys, &c., and the compensation which might be claimed not only for actual expenses incurred but for pain and suffering and loss of health.

His Honour said that he would look over the cases mentioned, and he also wanted to consult Dr. Farthing and Dr. Woolley.

The case was a case of the kind that is mainly upon the belief to be given to the opposing evidence. He would look upon it as a judgment reserved.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report.—For presenting to the Third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the offices of the Company, Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1885, at 2.30 p.m. precisely.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders, the Annual Report, Balance Sheet, and Accounts of the Company to 30th June last.

1884.—The payments upon this account since last Report amount to Tls. 164,948.16, and the liabilities having continued to run off favourably, the Directors anticipate an available credit balance, when the statement of the Shareholders, they propose to devote to the payment of a further Bonus to Contributors, and the augmentation of the Reserve Fund.

1885.—The income of the half-year ended 30th June amounts to Tls. 71,355.44, and the amount of Tls. 932,312.42 having been paid on account of Claims and Charges, there remains a balance of Tls. 461,023.02 which is carried forward.

Reversion of Share List.—In accordance with a special Resolution passed and confirmed at Extraordinary Meetings held for the purpose, the Reversion of the Share List has been deferred until next year.

By order of the Court of Directors, ALEX. ROSS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 12th Oct., 1884.

DARING ROBBERY AT SHANGHAI.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 16th instant says:—The most daring robbery recorded in the settlements for some time past was perpetrated in one of the most frequented streets of the French Concession last night. There is a native exchange at the corner of the Yangtze and the Bund. At about 8.15 last evening, when the five inmates of the shop in question were sitting at the counter, they found themselves suddenly attacked by a gang, consisting of about fifteen burglars, who, armed with their guns, were demanding to judge by their dress, were demanding a long knife; a few were also armed with pistols. Four of the shop-keepers, each holding a loaded pistol, to their faces, and threatened to fire off if they were not let alone. The five inmates of the shop in question were sitting at the counter, they found themselves suddenly attacked by a gang, consisting of about fifteen burglars, who, armed with their guns, were demanding to judge by their dress, were demanding a long knife; a few were also armed with pistols. Four of the shop-keepers, each holding a loaded pistol, to their faces, and threatened to fire off if they were not let alone. The five inmates of the shop in question were sitting at the counter, they found themselves suddenly attacked by a gang, consisting of about fifteen burglars, who, armed with their guns, were demanding to judge by their dress, were demanding a long knife; a few were also armed with pistols. Four of the shop-keepers, each holding a loaded pistol, to their faces, and threatened to fire off if they were not let alone. 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